

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

MANILA, (NEWGUINEA, BRIS-
BANE, SYDNEY and MEL-
BOURNE) "MAMILA" THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 18th June.

KUDAT and SANDAKAN "BORNEO" About the end of June.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA... POLYNESIAN... Broc... 8th June, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS ERNEST SIMONS... Girard... 9th June, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA... CALEDONNIEN... Ma... 22nd June, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS TONKI... Charbonnet... 23rd June, 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.
Through Tickets to London via Paris from £47.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908.

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALlice, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, VIA SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, GENOA TO HONGKONG IN 30 DAYS.

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO. Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.
FREIGHT TO OVERLAND via VANCOUVER.
PASSENGERS TO OVERLAND AND EUROPE via VANCOUVER.
YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER 13 DAYS.
LONDON AND PARIS 25

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALlice, LIVERPOOL, VIA MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

AMIRAL MAGOM 4th June. MALTE 12th Oct.
AMIRAL EXELMANS 15th July. CEYLAN 26th Nov.
OUESANT 27th Aug. CORSE 15th Jan.

No passengers. * Intermediate class and rates of passage.
New Twin Screw 16,000 T. displac. 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins. All round the world ticket by these boats.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

[450]

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"
SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS.
These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.
THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. O. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Sootta, — A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS ...	SHANGHAI	First half June	JAVA	First half June
TJIBODAS ...	JAVA	First half June	JAPAN	First half June
TJIKINI ...	JAPAN	First half June	JAVA	First half June
TJILATJAP ...	SHANGHAI	First half June	JAVA	First half June
TJIMAH ...	JAVA	Second half June	SHANGHAI	Second half June
TJILIWONG ...	JAVA	Second half June	JAPAN	Second half June

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street.

Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

Intimation.

IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices please apply to

WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

BARRETTO & CO.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907.

MANUFACTURE OF RADIUM.

Physical theories have, in the course of the last few years, undergone something like a revolution, due to the discovery of radiations given out from certain substances, which radiations, though invisible to the eye, manifest themselves by the most varied effects. The typical representative of these substances is radium, or rather its chemical compounds, as the element itself has not yet been isolated. Owing to the scientific interest attaching to this wonderful substance, and the practical uses it is liable to be put to, especially in medicine, it will not be amiss briefly to record the complicated processes required in its manufacture.

Apart from their being some of the most interesting substances known to men, radium salts are the most precious of all chemical compounds, one kilogram of radium bromide being estimated at about £16,000,000. Owing to this extreme costliness, it will be understood that the amount of radium generally handled in laboratories must be very minute; and, as the effects of radium are of extraordinary intensity, these small quantities are quite sufficient to show any phenomenon hitherto discovered.

In order, however, to give an idea of the enormous amount of material required to produce even such minute quantities as a few milligrams of radium salts, it may be said that whole wagon-loads of diverse ores have to be submitted to a lengthy treatment in order to extract from them some minimal fragments. By discontinuing the various operations at a given stage the activity of the radium salt can be varied at will, according to the special purpose it is intended for, and a whole scale of different intensities can thus be readily produced. After what is called the "gross treatment" of the ores the activity of the product will be 50 to 60 (taking the activity of uranium as unity), while the final operations will raise it from 1,000 to 2,000,000.

At a special radium factory recently installed at Nogent-sur-Maine, the most varied ores are treated, and on their arrival are all taken to the crushers, whereas their further treatment varies according to the kind of material. The method described in the following applies more particularly to pitchblend, or rather to pitchblend residues, as obtained in the manufacture of uranium—which are the most important of "radium-holding" materials. The "gross treatment" is carried out in wooden tanks and cast-iron tanks provided with stirring devices. Each ton of residue will require five tons of chemicals and fifty tons of rinsing water. The residues contain sulphates of practically all metals, and, as radium sulphate is the least soluble of all, this property is utilized to separate it from the remaining sulphates by washing it alternately with alkali salts and water. These successive washings will remove each time the metal having the most soluble salts.

As radium sulphate always remains at the bottom of the vessel, it is found there at the conclusion of the different operations (lasting about two and a half months), when one or two kilograms of impure radium bromide will be obtained from each ton of residue. The activity of this radium-holding salt hardly exceeds 50 to 60. Products of higher activity are obtained by "fractionating"—namely, by submitting the mixture of salts to a series of successive crystallizations in pure water, and in water containing some hydrobromic acid. The difference of solubility of the bromides of radium and barium respectively is thus utilized, with a view to separating them from one another. After dissolving the various bromides, the solution is saturated at boiling temperature, and beautiful crystals are obtained on cooling. These crystals possess an activity five times greater than the originally dissolved salts, and by repeating the same operation over and over again, products of ever-increasing activity are obtained.

While the first fractional operations are still carried out on a commercial basis, the more minute operations required to treat the products of higher activity are necessarily performed in the laboratory by skilled chemists. At the end of this difficult treatment only one to two milligrams of bromide are found to remain from each ton of original residues, but this minimal amount shows an activity two million times higher than metallic uranium. The most important part of the factory is the laboratory, where chemical analyses and spectroscopic tests are carried out, in addition to measuring the activity of each product, as well as of the emanations they are liable to produce. The apparatus used in this connection have been designed by the discoverers of radium.—London Illustrated News.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED PAINT
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DANKERS' PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,

&c. &c. &c.

800 Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

and

F. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SMOOTH

WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

Intimations.

LOST.

ONE JAPANESE DOG, black and white, answering to name "Sunny." Badge No. 38.
Finder will, if necessary, be rewarded on returning to—
S. D. SETNA,
6, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1908.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House TO-MORROW, the 4th June, 1908, at 5.30 P.M. to confirm the resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 14th May, 1908, as posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,

JAMES CRAIK,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1908.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

OWING to the GROUND being opened up in connection with the relaying of Drains, both COURSES will be CLOSED until further notice.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1908.

SANTA CASA DA MISERICORDIA OF MACAO.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for public information that, at Three o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th June of the current year, before the Board of Directors of the Santa Casa da Misericordia of the Macao, the adjudication by Public Auction, will be made of the LEASE of the "BOA VISTA" HOTEL SANATORIUM for a period of THREE YEARS, commencing from the 1st of July proximo to the end of June, 1911. TENDERS must be submitted in SEALED COVERS.

The conditions for bidding are as follows:—
1. Persons desirous of bidding must DEPOSIT with the Provider of the Santa Casa, before the opening of proceedings, the sum of \$100 as a PLEDGE of the bona fides of their offer, which sum shall be returned to all those who may not be awarded the lease, immediately after the adjudication.

2. The TENDERS, which must be sealed covers, addressed to the Provider, must be DELIVERED to the Board as soon as adjudication proceedings are declared opened, together with the Deposit Note.

3. Those failing to make the Deposit will not be allowed to bid, nor will their tenders be accepted.

4. The GUARANTEE, which must be given by the successful bidder, immediately after the award is made, will be the equivalent IN CASH OF ONE YEAR'S RENTAL, or a Deposit Note for a like value of any Bank payable to the Order of the Santa Casa; personal bond being unacceptable.

5. The UPSET VALUE of the lease is THREE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS per annum, corresponding to \$300 a month.

The clauses of the Agreement for Lease can be seen at the Office of the Secretary of the Santa Casa where they can be considered by intending tenderers.

ANTONIO MARIA INNOCENCIO

MAHER,

Secretary to the Board of Directors,

Santa Casa da Misericordia.

Dated at Macao,

Chambers of the Santa Casa da Misericordia,

26th May, 1908.

[543]

FABST BREWING COMPANY,

MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907.

[44]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1908.

[62]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in Continental Hospitals by Klotz, Koenig, Joliet, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and ensures speedy relief to all employed.

THERAPION No. 1 is a very

shortly acting, often a few days only, restores the

charges, efficiently superintending injections, the use of

which does irreparable harm by laying off the circulation of

structure and other serious diseases. In dyspepsia, indigestion

of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the most

troublesome complaints of the lungs, THERAPION No. 1 will be found

satisfyingly effective, restoring the system to its normal condition

THERAPION No. 2 is a

very short acting, often a few days only, restores the

charges, efficiently superintending injections, the use of

which does irreparable harm by laying off the circulation of

structure and other serious diseases. In dyspepsia, indigestion

of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the most

troublesome complaints of the lungs, THERAPION No. 2 will be found

satisfyingly effective, restoring the system to its normal condition

THERAPION No. 3 is a

very short acting, often a few days only, restores the

charges, efficiently superintending injections, the use of

which does irreparable harm by laying off the circulation of

structure and other serious diseases. In dyspepsia, indigestion

of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the most

troublesome complaints of the lungs, THERAPION No. 3 will be found

satisfyingly effective, restoring the system to its normal condition

Telegrams.

[Reuters.]

Indian Revolutionaries in the United States.

LONDON, 1st June.

The New York papers say that British detectives are shadowing Indian revolutionaries in New York, several of whom are in close touch with the Clan na Gael and other Irish societies.

Later.

Russia.

The Duma Commission on the drink question have reported in favour of removing the Imperial Eagle on the vodka bottles and substituting a skull and cross bones as warnings against excess.

In connection with the protests against the King's visit to Russia, it is noteworthy that eight executions and sixteen death sentences were announced yesterday in St. Petersburg.

Russia and China.

M. Korokov, the new Russian Minister to Peking, at an interview, said that he had been instructed to revive the traditions of Russo-Chinese amity.

The national awakening of China was undoubted, but he hoped that internal reforms would preclude the excesses of Chauvinism which certain powers were encouraging.

A SHANGHAI BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

FOREIGN CONSTABLE ATTACKED.

The West Hongkong police had a brush with the Taotai's native police in North Chekiang Road yesterday, reports the N. C. D. News of 28th ult., and as a result Police Constable Sinclair was wounded on the head. The cause of the trouble is an old standing boundary dispute. The artificial boundary of the Settlement runs down the middle of North Chekiang Road and there is a post situated opposite Elgin Road which states that the Settlement boundary is a certain number of feet to the East, which would bring it at about the centre of the roadway. The road, however, is municipal property and the municipal authorities are entitled to police it. What the native authorities desire, apparently, is that the Council shall police the Eastern half of the road and the Taotai's police the Western portion.

The present trouble began on Tuesday evening, when some of the Paoshan police were taken to the West Hongkong station for patrolling the roadway. This did not end the matter, for yesterday morning more of these police were arrested by members of the Municipal Police force, a special patrol having been detailed for duty on the disputed territory. The captured men were subsequently released, the Taotai undertaking that they would appear at the Mixed Court to-morrow morning. Finding the foreign force augmented, the Paoshan police followed the example of the Settlement constabulary, and at about noon the climax was reached when about thirty of the native police seized foreign P. C. 177 and rushed him up an alleyway, which is indisputably outside the Settlement limits. P. C. Sinclair had tried to drive the natives off the road, but he failed, and they struck him, dragged him about thirty yards up the alleyway and tried to take him a prisoner to the local Magistrate's yamen. The constable, however, got one of his arms free, drew his truncheon and beat off his assailants, but he sustained a wound on the head and his uniform was torn.

Meanwhile an Indian constable had taken the news to the West Hongkong station that the Paoshan police had captured a foreigner, and headquarters was notified. Lieut. Colonel C. D. Bruce and Mr. K. J. McEuen arrived on the scene on a motor car and demanded at the yamen of the Magistrate that he should hand over the man who had assaulted P. C. Sinclair, but the Magistrate declined to do this.

The proper authorities have been notified and developments are anticipated. Last night the Paoshan police were to be seen standing in the entrance to the alleyway and the Municipal Police were patrolling the road.

The incident clearly illustrates the unsatisfactory nature of the present condition of the boundary question and we must hope that a speedy solution will be found in a further extension of the Settlement.

FUNERAL OF "MAT USHIMA" VICTIMS.

The funeral of the late Fleet Paymaster 1st and twenty-five men of the cruiser *Matsumoto*, who lost their lives through the recent disaster to that vessel, took place on the 28th ult. at Sasebo. The ceremony was very impressive, full naval honours being paid to the deceased. More than 1000 naval officers and men, civil officials, and citizens were present. Addresses of condolence with an eulogy of the deceased were read by Vice-Admiral Baron Uryu (Commander-in-Chief at Sasebo), who lost a son by the disaster; Rear-Admiral Yoshimatsu (Commander-in-Chief of the Training Squadron); and Lieutenant Taira, one of the three officers who survived the disaster.

There is a gratifying diminution in the number of plague cases to-day. The official returns state that the latest cases bringing the total for the year up to 67. With the exception of one case all were Chinese, six out of the sixteen having succumbed to the disease. The exception is a European case which has occurred in No. 12, Kennedy Road quarters. This is the second European case this year, both the patients having died.

THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

PURCHASER OF MARINE PRODUCTS FINED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 2nd June.

A few days ago a member, whose name has not been disclosed, of the marine products dealers' guild here, bought a few piculs of marine products of Japanese origin which were shipped to Canton by the s.s. *Chiyon* from Shanghai. No sooner had the purchase of the Japanese goods been concluded, than an informant reported the matter to the members of the guild, and the purchaser was at once apprehended. A meeting was then called by the guild and the offender was summoned to be dealt with. At the meeting the offender was made to pay a fine of two taels as stipulated under the compact subscribed to by the members of the guild. One-fourth of the fine was forwarded to the Canton Self-Government Society. After paying his fine the offender requested that, as a matter of personal forbearance, his name be not disclosed to the public. This request was agreed to, but the offender was cautioned not to commit a similar offence again.

At a meeting held yesterday at the Canton Self-Government Society it was decided that a street parade for the purpose of exhibiting samples of different kinds of articles, which had been received by the Society, to the public, will take place on the 23rd day of the 5th moon. It was also decided to hold a meeting on the 14th instant, for the purpose of a commemorative function in honour of the late Taotai Chang Siu Hing of Shanghai, who had been a promoter of the American boycott two years ago, and who had done much in furtherance of the anti-opium movement and several other good acts for the benefit of his fellow-countrymen.

HOTEL DES COLONIES CO., LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the above company took place, on 28th ult., at Shanghai. Mr. P. F. Lavers presided.

The secretary read the notice convening the meeting, after which the chairman addressed the shareholders as follows:—

Gentlemen.—In consequence of his recent illness, Mr. Burkhardt, has asked me to represent him this afternoon. As the report and accounts have been in your hands for some days you will doubtless take them as read. The balance for appropriation amounts to \$20,466.00 and as you will see the directors ask that you will be content with a dividend of 6% on the present capital of the company, they further recommend that the cost of reducing the capital be at once written off and that new sinking fund be commenced. Before going further it seems right to notice the old sinking fund which the auditor urges should disappear from the books. The directors think that the shareholders will readily agree to the entry which will bring goodwill account to the reasonable figure of \$1,292,777. Dealing with the year's working it will be seen that a provision of \$1,000 is made for bad and doubtful debts, which we consider a necessary provision in view of the uncertainty of the times. Further, the writing off of \$4,299.41 from fixtures and furniture is very much on the safe side as our policy is to keep everything well up to the mark out of working account. The accounts are further on a conservative basis as will be seen from the fact that we ask you to pay with \$2,241.63 to eliminate at once the loss of reducing the capital instead of making it a charge on future years. The new sinking fund is based on the balance of the company's lease, and if it is faithfully put aside annually and invested at 5%, the shareholders' capital will be forthcoming, in full, in 14 years, furniture and goodwill being additional assets. We continue to be admirably served by Mr. Tavaras and his staff and the directors are pleased to be in a position to recommend the payment of a dividend in spite of a generally disastrous year. I need not detain you further, but before proposing that the report and accounts be passed, I shall be pleased, as far as I can, to answer any questions that may be put to me.

Mr. Bradley said he was not passing any criticism as to the correctness of the accounts, but in no part of the accounts did he see it mentioned that the 2.50 per share had been paid back to shareholders, and the interesting speech of the chairman they were not told whether the shares or debentures had been sold at a loss or a profit or at par. He drew attention to this for the benefit of absent shareholders. The speaker had heard from guests that the hotel had never been better than it was during the last twelve months.

The chairman, in reply, said that apparently in the auditor's certificate it was stated that there had been a return on the capital, but it did not mention the 2.50 per share. He quite agreed that it ought to have been made clearer. There has been a slight loss on the sale of debentures but on the other hand there had been a slight profit on the shares.

On the proposition of Mr. Burkhardt, seconded by Mr. H. H. H. the report and accounts as presented were passed.

It was proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Burkhardt, that a dividend of six per cent on the capital be paid.—Carried unanimously.

Mr. P. F. Lavers was re-elected a director on the proposition of Mr. Clark, seconded by Mr. Jourdan, and Messrs. A. R. Leake and Co. were re-elected auditors on a proposition by Mr. Handley, seconded by Mr. Berthelot.

This concluded the business of the ordinary meeting, and an extraordinary meeting followed at which a resolution was passed in regard to the 1st of July to comply with the Hong Kong Ordinance.

BRITISHERS AT HANKOW.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL BUILDINGS FOUNDATION STONE CEREMONY.

A very large company assembled at the site of the new British Municipal Council buildings on Saturday at noon to witness the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone, reports the *Hankow Daily News*, 25th May. A light structure had been erected for the convenience of the guests, forming a spacious hall, and in this some hundred people, including a sprinkling of ladies, were seated when Mr. Dunlop, chairman of the B.M.C., opened the proceedings with the following address:

On behalf of the British Municipal Council I have very much pleasure in welcoming you here to-day. The object of this gathering is, as you know, the formal commencement of the work of erection of the new Municipal building. The necessity of such a building is apparent to all of us, at present, the Municipal staff is distributed about in various parts of the Concession which is a great inconvenience. We intend to erect a building, or rather a group of buildings, which will centralise the whole executive staff of the Municipality, consisting of the Secretariat, Police, Sanitary and Public Works Departments. This will be of general utility, especially so in the case of the Police force which is now scattered about in different quarters of the Concession and in case of emergency would cause much delay in mustering the men; by our new arrangement for housing them they will always be within a few minutes' call. Sick bay wards are attached to these quarters on the recommendation of the medical officer, and will be useful in the case of minor ailments. In the Police compound there will also be a vacant space of ground sufficiently large for parades, drill and institutions. You will be interested to learn that in 1875 the Police force of this Concession consisted of 14 men, in 1885 of 40 men, in 1895 of 55 men, in 1905 of 84 men, and at present it numbers 95. Looking forward to a further increase which may be necessary quarters are provided in our new scheme for 125 men. The Gaol is to have 12 cells, which I hope will be more than ample for our needs at any time. In the general arrangement of the new buildings accommodation is available for the foreign staff in excess of the needs of to-day, but it has been considered advisable to look ahead and provide for expansion as we have done for the Police.

The buildings are to be of thoroughly British type, of the usual style of Municipal architecture in our own home land. They will be plain and substantial and I hope and believe a credit to this concession. They are to be erected within 16 months. Messrs. Beccley and Bray, are the architects, having gained the prize offered by the Council in an open public competition for the most suitable design, and I congratulate them. Our esteemed Consul-General, Mr. Fraser, has kindly promised to lay the Foundation Stone, and I have great pleasure in now asking him to do so. I again thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen, for your presence here to-day.

On the conclusion of this speech Mr. Fraser rose and addressed the following appropriate remarks:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—Before I perform the special duty with which the ratifiers have honoured me I crave your leave to explain one or two points intimately connected with this auspicious occasion. In the first place it may be asked why the Council office have been removed from the original site at the end of our bond, a very desirable and eligible site as our auctioneer would tell you. The reason was not that the site was too small for our growing requirements. His Majesty's Government has without demur given the Council's successors more room; but, firstly, in our extended Concession the centre is the more suitable, the better strategical position for the means to keep public order; and secondly, a reason which will equally apply to you all, because the adoption by our neighbours across the Tai Ping Road of a regular police system and their zeal for reform together with the provision of a trained military force have rendered unlikely any sudden eruption of the disorderly element and removed the necessity for our stationing most of our force on our southern frontier. But, it may be asked, this reforming spirit is accompanied by a growing jealousy of foreign rights and privileges and the better policy for the Concession would surely be to combine under one central government lest divided they fall one by one when in the future the Chinese follow the Japanese in demanding jurisdiction over the Concession. So why spend all this money to perpetuate the division now existing? For one governing body over the concessions there is theoretically much to be said on the score among other things of economy, just as one international governing body would save the taxpayers of the civilised world much money and tend to the prevention of war. But while the dream of a universal Empire seems except in a few quarters to be recognized as not for the good of mankind, the acceptable substitute is rather universal federation than a single government, and the reason for this—the desirability of letting each people work out its own salvation on the lines of its special idiosyncrasies—applies equally, it seems to me, to our short chain of minor communities. By all means let us promote the joint working of other public conveniences besides fire-escape and carriages—to lighting it has been partly applied, but I may mention roads and sanitation and I should add water supply, were not our Chinese neighbours beforehand in that particular. Nevertheless, while administration should be as it happily is, on very similar lines in all the Concessions it undoubtedly makes for individual interest in public business that each ratepayer should feel himself to have a considerable say in the government of the area where he lives and works. And you will think we may without any feeling of doubt congratulate ourselves that within a limited period this the British Concession will be an admirable example of a well-governed area.

At the spot, and we should also see in this work even if among other things, the healthy friendly rivalry should be inevitable, especially not a hindrance but a help towards more complete co-operation among the sister Concessions of Hankow.

At the conclusion of his speech, which was greeted with loud applause, Mr. Fraser declared the stone "well and truly laid."

Refreshments were then served during which period Consul von Lohse took the opportunity of wishing, on behalf of all the other Concessions, prosperity and success to the British.

FIRE AT TIEN-SIN.

EIGHTY THOUSAND TABLES WORTH OF DAMAGE.

The *Peking P. Tientsin Times* of 23rd ult. says:—The Fire Brigades were again called out on Monday morning about half past ten, to a fire which had broken out in Messrs. Walte and Company's compound.

Huge volumes of smoke were pouring over the Settlement a few minutes after the alarm, and when the British Brigade arrived first it was found that a great pile of wool bales was on fire. The wool was stacked some five yards from the Company's big godown and at first some little danger existed of the building catching fire.

But fortunately the wind was in the right direction and the Brigades rapidly had a good stream on the godown. The heat from the burning wool was very great, and coupled with the exceedingly hot day made brigade work most arduous.

The men worked hard, however, and were ably assisted by the two French brigades who arrived very shortly after the outbreak. The small engine was used by the British, the heavier being still a little out of order since Sunday's big fire.

In this connection we would like to say that the dirty water which resulted in the break down in the native city did not come from the Water Works but from the canal. The hydrant water is as good if not better than any in Tientsin.

A very large number of residents were present at the fire on Monday, and indeed what with the British, French and Japanese brigades, and the French, German, and Japanese military brigades, the scene was an animated one.

The fire is believed to have been started by a careless cook, working in the compound. Probably a cigarette or burning match thrown down was the cause. The wool was all practically destroyed, not one per cent being saved. About 70,000 worth of damage was done. The British Brigade did not leave the place until about three p.m.

A second fire broke out in the Native City near the yamen on Monday morning about the same hour as the big blaze in this Concession. The outbreak occurred in a very congested quarter and a good deal of damage was done.

Almost every European house in the place has suffered somewhat from the big fire on Sunday. We are informed that the damage is estimated at between three and four hundred thousand taels. A good deal of distress will be suffered, in consequence by small shopkeepers and traders.

The T. V. F. B. has done such good work that anything in the nature of a criticism is undesirable, but it seems almost time that parties were provided.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

BARON HAYASHI ON CHINA.

Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister in Peking, has been interviewed at Nagasaki on his way to Tokio, writes the correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* at the Japanese capital on 22nd ult. He says that China lacks money to build railways, but the laying of such lines by any investors is welcome. Japan's failure to introduce foreign capital into China is due to her attempt to do so without offering any *quid pro quo*. Chinese students returning from Japan, especially this year, are well received, but it is essential that they should be carefully trained. Some time must elapse, adds Baron Hayashi, before the settlement of details concerning the China-Japanese exploitation of forests on the Yalu. It was impossible to hope that China would undertake this work as a national enterprise. A settlement of the customs question in Harbin is not to be expected soon; for the delay, however, Russia must not alone be accused. Japan has many other matters to accomplish in Manchuria. It is advisable to expedite the entry of Chinese into Manchuria, the development of which depends upon such immigrants. The aftermath of the *Taku Maru* case is being arranged between the Chinese and Japanese authorities concerned. There will be no difficulty as to the compensation of English and Chinese cargoes. This case is another instance of Japanese carelessness, and as the whole it must be said, carelessness is an epidemic now prevalent among the classes and masses in Japan.

MANCHURIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

The China-Japanese negotiations concerning post-bellum questions in Manchuria are gradually drawing to a close. The particulars in regard to Japanese fisheries off Kuangtung (Liaotung) and the China-Japanese exploitation of forests on the Manchurian side of the Yalu have been already concluded. Postal transmission is going on without any hitch, without awaiting a supplementary convention. As to the manufacture of salt by the Japanese in Kuangtung, an amicable settlement is assured. Such Japanese products are to be purchased by the Chinese, salt monopoly authorities. The question of Japanese mining rights along railways in South Manchuria depends upon the future of Auxiliary lines. As to the ownership of Chienpao, Japan recently gave the branch office of the Residency-General in that district in dispute a permanent lease, in order to counterpoise the establishment of a Chinese administrative office, so that without further question of ownership, Japan and China are left prepared jointly to develop Chienpao.

Today's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 4th June, 1908, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street, SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ALSO

One No. 34 FOLDING POCKET KODAK, Post Card Size, latest model with Automatic Shutter and Focusing Arrangement, can be used with films or plates; 6 PLATE HOLDERS, TRIPOD and FOCUSING CLOTH and 4 doz. PLATE, quite fresh and packed in Zinc Anti-rust Box; 2 Vols. of the INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY of FAMOUS LITERATURE in Case, a quantity of CURACAO SPLITS BEER, JAPANESE CREPE SHIRTS; AND

3 COTTAGE PIANOS. TERMS:—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1908. [565]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. PUNCHARD LOWTHER & Co., to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

on WEDNESDAY, the 10th June, 1908, at H.M.'s Naval Yard Extension, commencing at 11 A.M., A LARGE QUANTITY OF SURPLUS STORES, MATERIAL, PLANT, ROD IRON, &c.; ALSO

THE WHOLE OF THEIR OFFICE FURNITURE, Comprising:—

WRITING TABLES, DRAWING BOARDS, COPYING PRESSES, CHEST-OF-DRIVERS, TABLES, CHAIRS, COUNTERS, LOCKS, BAROGRAPH, 3 MILLNERS' IRON SAFES; AND

The Steam Launch "WALLINGFORD" and 2 LIGHTERS.

N.B.—Special attention is called to the "Milton" as mentioned above, as being in excellent condition, they were imported new and have been in use for only a few years. On View from This Date. Catalogues will be issued. TERMS:—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1908. [545]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. PUNCHARD LOWTHER & Co., to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

on THURSDAY, the 11th June, 1908, at Noon, at Ma-tau-koh, A QUANTITY OF OLD IRON, RAILINGS, FURNITURE, &c., &c.

A Steam Launch will leave Blake Pier at 11 A.M., to convey intending Purchasers. Catalogues will be issued. TERMS:—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1908. [566]

NORDDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KLEIST,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored in their destination, the hazardous and extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th of June, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th of June, at 9.30 A.M. All claims must reach us before the 11th of June, 1908, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 2nd June, 1908. [8]

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. C. F. Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 3rd at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has fallen over China and Japan.

A depression is moving Eastwards over N. E. Japan, and a second depression is likely to develop over Central China.

Pressure is highest over the Pacific between the Loochoos and the Philippines.

Moderate S.E. and S. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 5 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

Forecast:—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S.E. winds, moderate shower.

Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoos, same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Intimations.

THE ROBINSON PIANO Co., LIMITED, Des Voeux Road.

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~~BONGAONG AVERAGE MARKET~~ ~~PRICES~~

stallholders to sell at the prices fixed by the G.M.O. in London.

